

# THE CHINA MAIL



VOL. XXII. No. 1141.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1866.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.



## OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail*, and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

British Consulate,  
Canton, 16th April, 1866.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate,  
Amoy, 24th April, 1866.

## INTIMATION.

**CHINA MAIL** OFFICE,  
PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,  
NO. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,  
BACK OF THE CLUB.

**2. THE EVENING MAIL.**  
A DAILY PAPER.  
PRICE—\$2 per Month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("AUCTION" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

**2. THE CHINA MAIL.**  
WEEKLY PAPER.  
(EVERY THURSDAY, NIGHT.)

PRICE—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.

ADVERTISING.—Same as *Evening Mail*. The *CHINA MAIL* HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased, extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

**3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.**  
CONSISTING OF 8 FULL PAGES, and containing the articles in the *EVENING* and *CHINA MAIL* with Summary of News and Commercial Summary.

ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.  
THE MORNING OF THE MAIL'S DISPATCH  
PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "NOTICE OF FIRMS" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the *Overland*, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTRIDGE & CO.  
Hongkong, May 17, 1866.

**NOTICE.**  
ON SATURDAY, 5th January 1867, will be published the first number of the

**SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE,**  
AND LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

to be continued weekly.—Subscription £12 per annum; payable in advance.

The Gazette will be an Official Medium for the publication of British, United States, French and Prussian Consular, and Supreme Court Notifications and Correspondence; and will contain Officially Revised Reports of Cases heard at the Supreme Court, Police Cases, and Proceedings at Bankruptcy; Original Articles on legal questions, and matters affecting Foreign Interests in China and Japan; Notes and Queries on Legal points; a Summary of the events of the Week, &c.

Advertisements will be charged £1 per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 50 cents per 10 lines, for each subsequent insertion.

Communication for the Editor to be addressed, care of Shanghai *Advertiser* Office, and Advertisements and Subscriptions to be sent to that office.

5 ja. Shanghai, December 11, 1866.

**NOTICE.**  
THE BUSINESS STOCK IN TRADE, PLANT, &c., of Messrs A. SHORTRIDGE & CO. as well as the Proprietorship of their several publications has been disposed of to Mr NICHOLAS BELFIELD DENNYS; and the Undersigned hereby gives notice that his Interest and Responsibility in the Firm ceases on the 1st July 1866.

EDWARD ANDREWS.  
Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

WITH Reference to the above announcement our business will be conducted under the Style or Firm of A. SHORTRIDGE & CO., as heretofore, and EDWARD ANDREWS is authorised to sign our Firm.

A. SHORTRIDGE & CO.  
Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

## MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.



## COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

## PARQUET BOIS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, MARSEILLES.  
ALSO  
BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

TO-MORROW, the 28th December, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "DONALD" BOURDON Commandant, H.I.M.N., with Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this Port for the above places from Suez.

At SINGAPORE, with one of the Company's Steamers for Batavia.

At GALLE, with one of the "British India Steam Navigation" Company's Steamers for Bombay.

At ADEN, with the Company's Mail Steamer for Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius.

At MESSINA, with the Company's Mail Steamers for all the Italian Ports.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

The Company has authority to grant Insurance on all Cargo conveyed by its Vessels, at a premium of 1½% upon Merchandizes and 1⅓% on Treasures, from Hongkong to Lyons, Paris, London, and Holland, and proportionally for places this side of Suez.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 o'clock of the 22nd December, Specie and Parcels until 5 o'clock of the 24th.

A Written Declaration of Contents and Value of the Packages destined beyond Suez is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be furnished by the Shippers to the Agent with the Bills of Lading; and the Company will not be responsible for consequence or prejudice which may result from such incorrect declaration.

For particulars respecting Passage, apply at the Company's Office, Queen's Road.

A. CONIL,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, November 27, 1866.

## NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed, and are lying in the "Messageries Impériales" Parcel Room, at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery:

From Bombay—  
N/M, 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.

From Marseilles—  
Ex "Imperatrice."

K. & Co., Meyer, 1 case Effects.

Ex "Doway,"

L. T. 221, 1 case Baggage.

Ex "Cambodge."

M. L. G. 1, 1 case Baggage.

Ex "Imperatrice,"

De Peitre, 1 Parcel Books.

A. CONIL,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, December 26, 1866.

## NOTICE.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL, will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## PRIZE MEDAL FOR EXCELLENCE OF MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.

## TOULMIN &amp; GALE,

Makers (Her Majesty's Government, Bank of England, &c.) of

## PATENT INDIAN DESPATCH BOXES.

WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES,

TRAVELLING, TOILET & CARRIAGE BAGS.

Jewel Boxes, Case for Presentation, &c.

## MANUFACTORY.

Size Lane, City and 7, New Bond St., London.

Opposite the Clarendon.

Illustrated Catalogues post free.

Russia Leather, finest quality, £1 9s.

With Dressing Case, £1 4s.

JOHN MOIR & SON,  
ABERDEEN,

Beg to inform their Customers, that, in addition to

THEIR

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture.

Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Oilmen's Stores, &c.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

By Royal Command

STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.

JOSEPH GILLOTT,

18, GRANVILLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Cartridges for Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, for Killing Game, Long Distances.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,

PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURERS

57, UPTON CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department.

Wholesale only.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

GUINNESS & CO.'S EXTRA STOUT

We beg respectfully to inform Merchants and

Shippers for the India Market, that we

have recently made such arrangements with the

Brewery as will enable us in future to execute

any orders for Bottled Stout, with which they may

favour us with promptness and on the best terms.

Every Packet bears the Facsimile of his Signa-

ture.

J. Gillott,

They can be obtained Retail of Every Dealer in

the World; Wholesale at the Works, Graham

Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establish-

ments, 31, John Street, New York; and 37, Grace-

church Street, London.

MAX. FISCHER,

Administrator.

Hongkong, August 8, 1866.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

## NOTICE.

MR JOSEPH KRUMMENACHER was from the 1st July 1866 admitted a Partner in my Firm which henceforth will be carried on under the Style and Name of Sander & Co.

F. SANDER.

Hongkong, September 24, 1866.

## NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION have been presented to the undersigned under the Seal of the Probate Court of Hongkong, on the 17th day of August, A.D. 1866, in the Testate of the Late HENRY NOLDS. All persons having CLAIMS against the Estate are requested to send them in as early as possible, and all persons INDEBTED to the said Estate are requested to pay to him the Accounts without delay.

MAX. FISCHER,

Administrator.

Hongkong, August 8, 1866.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third and Final Dividend of 1½% will be paid at Canton, on and after the 21st Dec. 1866, on all CLAIMS proved against the INSOLVENT ESTATE of Messrs NOLDS, BROTHERS & CO.

By order of the United States Consul.

RUSSELL & CO.,

for Assignees of the Estate.

Canton, October 20, 1866.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE this day retired from the Business heretofore carried on by me in favor of my Nephew Mr JOHN LAPRAIK.

D. LAPRAIK.

Hongkong, July 2, 1866.

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr JAMES ATKINSON in our Firm ceased on the 18th June 1866.

LAMMERT ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, June 22, 1866.

## NOTICE.

MR EDWARD WALLACE, is authorized to sign our Firm in Yokohama per procription.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & CO.

Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

## NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Firm at Yokohama, Japan.

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D. B. ROBERTSON,  
*Counsel.*

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Amoy, 24th April, 1866.

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The Gazette will be an Official Medium for the publication of British, United States, French, and Prussian Consular, and Supreme Court Notifications and Correspondence; and will contain Officially Revised Reports of Cases heard at the Supreme Court, Police Cases, and Proceedings at Bankruptcy; Original Articles on legal questions, and matters affecting Foreign interests in China and Japan; Notes and Queries on Legal points; a Summary of the events of the Week, &c.

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3. 1. Shanghai, December 11, 1866.

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EDWARD ANDREWS.

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A. SHORTRÉDE & CO.

Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

## MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.



## COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

## PARQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

## STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, MARSAILLES,

ALSO

BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

TO-MORROW, the 28th December, at 4 p.m., the Company's Steamship "

"DONNAZ," BOURDON Commandant, H.M.N., with Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this Port for the above places corresponding:

AT SINGAPORE, with one of the Company's Steamers for Batavia.

AT GALLE, with one of the "British India Steam Navigation" Company's Steamers for Bombay.

AT ADEN, with the Company's Mail Steamers for Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius.

AT MESSINA, with the Company's Mail Steamers for all the Italian Ports.

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Cargo will be received on board until 4 o'clock of the 22nd December, Specie and Parcels until 5 o'clock of the 24th December.

A Written Declaration of Contents and Value of the Packages destined beyond Suez is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be furnished by the Shippers to the Agent with the Bills of Lading; and the Company will not be responsible for consequence or prejudice which may arise from an incorrect declaration.

For particulars respecting Passage, apply at the Company's Office, Hongkong, December 26, 1866.

A. DALZIEL,  
*Acting Superintendent.*

Hongkong, November 27, 1866.

## STEAM TO

Swatow, Amoy and Fuhchau.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "CAIJUZ" will leave for the above places, on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at day-light. Despatches will close at 5 p.m. on the 28th December.

W. R. DALZIEL,  
*Acting Superintendent.*

Hongkong, December 26, 1866.

## STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles, and Southampton;

ALSO

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "RENAIRES," Captain LAING, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places, on TUESDAY, the 1st January, 1867, at 2 p.m.

CARGO will be received on board until 5 p.m. on the 31st Dec.; SPECIE until Noon on the 1st January; and PARCELS until 5 p.m. on the 31st December.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

\* \* \* Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bill of Lading are particularly requested to note the Terms and Conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the admissibility of their Luggage Policies in respect of the same.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

W. R. DALZIEL,  
*Acting Superintendent.*

Hongkong, December 3, 1866.

## Notice.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. Co.'s Parcel Room at the Risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery:

From Bonapart.—

N.M., 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.

From Marseilles.—

Ex "Imperatrice."

K. & Co., Meyer, 1 case Effects.

Ex "Donau."

L. T. 221, 1 case Baggage.

Y. Ex "Cimbride."

M. L. G. 1, 1 case Baggage.

Ex "Imperatrice."

De Pietro, 1 Parcel Books.

A. CONIL,  
*Agent.*

Hongkong, December 26, 1866.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

By Royal Command

STEEL PEN MAKER

TO THE QUEEN

JOSEPH GILLOTT,

1866.



the higher thoughts  
anniversary to find ex-  
appropriate quarters; and  
at to add our mite of  
words to the vast  
happy season annually  
include in the sincere  
my be spared for many  
to wish each other  
of the season."

**ID LIBEL CASE.**  
rate had no alternative  
trial in this case, for  
a libel and pleaded  
sue which His Worship  
defined. The Attorney  
equally compelled upon  
judicial propriety, to  
Crown party to a cri-  
under the circum-  
for the information. In  
the form of proceeding  
inuit elected to adopt  
a sufficient remedy for  
it might be obtained by  
the Crown therefore  
in the matter, leav-  
to seek legitimate satis-  
a Civil Court. Whether  
or not, is a question for  
but as he has chosen  
so far, and has evi-  
inadequate appreciation  
the law of libel, or of the  
own particular case, we  
little instruction on the  
formation may be more  
there are persons in  
other parts of the world,  
what constitutes a libel  
"I'll bring an action  
out" is a common form  
newspapers, in cases  
as was the indirect  
by the Pope, of Victor  
of the Emperor of the

beyond which the true  
berty of the Press dege-  
se, and formerly in Eng-  
re frequent departures  
rise of this liberty. But  
poured under an irritating  
has been removed. For-  
cial delinquency point-  
mismanagement of public  
glaring inroads on pub-  
sounded, the truth of the  
owed to be pleaded in de-  
municie or purity of the  
to the publication had to  
without reference to the  
ath or falsehood the libel  
the 6th and 7th Victoria,  
as Lord Campbell's Act.  
impediments to the  
nt of the best functions of  
esponding improvement  
he journals of Great Brit-  
as resulted, and it may be  
that—unless from some  
es—a "defamatory libel"  
on any person acting in  
y, and whose actions are  
tance, has foundation in  
us to illustration—  
ton, tried at the Somerset  
August 1851. It was a civil  
as officer of a public court,  
itor of the *Bath Chronicle*  
"libel" plaintiff in his offi-  
Defendant pleaded justi-  
Justice Wightman, before  
ame, thus directed the  
libels made comments on  
any man of a public ch-  
the occasion would justify  
marks were not made  
ifying a vindictive object,  
rally feeling, but were sim-  
fairly and honestly to  
ch defendant believed to be  
any found that the libels  
were "justified by occa-  
that they were not made  
intended for the public  
accordingly awarded one far-  
Thus the question of truth  
libel becomes an impor-  
character, and is extremely  
etermining its malice or  
for it is false, if there  
the *malum animus*  
construance alone suffi-  
ible in proportion to its *qua-*  
and the amount of public  
gual to effect, is it held to  
malignity. It is further  
if a writing, although injur-  
er man's character, be pub-  
cessarily with intent to in-  
ter, but (and to this we in-  
Mr Lobscheid's special at-  
for the purpose of in-  
the fact in which the party  
interested, it is not libellous.  
is straining a point in our  
we have an interest in the  
interest *ut reipublica ut gaudi*—  
—*maxim* which  
Lobscheid will find to apply  
to his coolie  
An action will lie, also, for  
may hurt a man in his trade  
as, for instance, to call a  
bankrupt, a physician a  
a knave, or a minister of  
a careless coolie agent; and  
be called on to assess da-  
physician produces his diploma  
minister of religion relieves  
the charge of negligence in his  
police agent, acting in a pub-  
for and on behalf of a pub-  
capacity as such an offset  
it we have "libelled" the Rev-  
nd, and if necessary we shall  
be paid with a pica of justifica-  
ture is in his case one weak  
as he seems determined to be  
ever, we may charitably  
not allege that he has sus-  
present ascertainable damage  
If injury is to accrue to  
it will arise only from some  
enquiry, to which he may not  
in answer to the Police

Magistrate, who asked him if the libellous articles would injure him, he replied, "Yes, they would prevent me getting an appointment in Germany in the established Church of Prussia. Should my health fail me, they [meaning the dignitaries of said Established Church] would never give me a ministerial appointment." In a subsequent statement to the bench he said: "If any one sent those papers home, and my health failed me to-morrow or next year, or any other time, and I applied to the Consistory of the Established Church of Prussia, any production of this paper would prevent the Consistory giving me a living, and I should be thrown upon my own resources, and my family would suffer from this exposure." He stated that this was the ground on which he had instituted the criminal prosecution, to procure the imprisonment of the editor of this paper, and practically he will be limited to the scope of damage he has already alleged, which as we have said is altogether prospective and contingent on circumstances that cannot be affected by a newspaper libel on him as a careless coolie agent.

We have quoted one legal axiom, and now give another which the Revd. Mr Lobscheid may "profit" by, if he chooses: *Interest reipublicae ut sis finis litiorum.* For six and eight pence—or for the present equivalent to that time-honored fee in Hongkong currency—he may procure a translation of the "saws" of legal wisdom that we now submit for his consideration.

#### CHINESE BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The notification from Sir Rutherford Alcock published in another column is of no inconsiderable importance in its political bearings, as well as in its personal results to the "British subjects," therein mentioned. The Circular letter from the same authority enters most fully into the reasons which have prompted the issue of such notification, and, viewed from the same stand point as that of the Minister, the present state of affairs does undoubtedly call for some corrective. Sir Rutherford says that, with regard to Chinese who after becoming naturalized on British soil return to their own country still maintaining their status as British subjects, "their position is perfectly anomalous. They live with their families who have never left the country, enjoy all the rights and privileges of Chinese subjects, buy land and houses, take part in the local administration of their district, and sometimes conspire with secret societies against the Government." The offices of Colonial Surgeon and of Coroner are utterly incompatible with each other. The professional duties of the Colonial Surgeon necessitate his attention to a "walk" from which the greatest number of cases for coronial inquiry arise, and there would be something very anomalous in the Coroner being a witness in his own case and in his own court. Of course when the Colonial Surgeon had to give evidence, somebody must be found to do temporary duty as acting Coroner. But why cannot that somebody be permanently appointed, and leave the Colonial Surgeon in the influential and unassimilable position he occupies as head of the local medical profession? Of course if the present Colonial Surgeon is to surrender his official emoluments and dignity for those of the Coronership, there can be no objection to such an arrangement as a matter of detail, for another Colonial Surgeon must in that case be appointed. It is the association of the two offices in one person that is objectionable, and which we venture earnestly to deprecate.

#### A VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE.

The formation of a Volunteer Fire Brigade has been for some time in contemplation, and various gentlemen, official and non-official, have expressed their willingness to enter its ranks. The matter being still under discussion, it may be while to devote a few lines to the discussion of what means and arrangements are necessary to establish such a brigade on an efficient basis.

It has been proposed to raise, in the first place, a volunteer brigade amongst the police, which might serve as the nucleus of the more numerous body which would be created so soon as the public at large came forward. If we mistake not, the idea has already been partially carried out. This we cannot help thinking injudicious, as the services of the police at a fire are of too great importance to be diverted into other channels. To keep order and repress theft and riot are duties which can better be performed by the police than by any other body of men; whereas any strong and able bodied individual can lend a hand at pumping or passing along a house.

Presuming, however, that a volunteer brigade be raised, let us consider under what conditions it should be organized and what "stock" is necessary to keep it in a thoroughly efficient condition. We may mention that our remarks are based upon the opinion of a practical authority on the subject. The first question might seem to be that of engines and fittings; for by the number at the disposal of the brigade must its effectiveness be, to a great extent, limited. This, however, is unimportant, as the volunteers who may enroll themselves would probably be divided into as many brigades as there were engines. Hongkong might fairly be expected to support three of these: One to be furnished by the Government, which, with a lock-up engine house would be its subscription towards the scheme; one to be furnished by the Insurance offices, and the foreign community of householders; and the third to be provided by the Chinese merchants of the colony, in consideration of the fact that nearly all fires originate in the quarter they occupy, and that their property is usually placed in the greatest danger—these engines to be, of course, quite independent of any private engines possessed by the Insurance Companies or the Military. Three points might be selected for engine houses, so situated as to be within easy call of each portion of the city—by way of suggestion we would say, the new Harbour master's office to the Westward; the Clock tower, or City Hall site, as a central position; and the neighbourhood of Spring Gardens for the engine of the Eastern Section. The actual positions to be occupied would, of course be

fixed upon as a meeting of the Brigade members.

We now come to the organization of the force. It would be necessary that at least twenty-four Europeans be attached to each engine, which would thus have two crews of twenty each; twenty-four coolies to draw the engine would also be necessary, the latter lending a hand in pumping, &c., &c., as might be required. Forty-eight men seem to be a large number, but two things must be recollect; firstly, that, except under European superintendence and aided by European help, the Chinese will never "stick to" their work; and secondly, that on a fire breaking out several members, both European and Chinese, may be unavoidably absent. The charge of each brigade should (as at Shanghai) devolve upon a Foreman, aided by two assistants (one to supply his place if absent), who should have the absolute direction of the men under his charge and from whom all orders should be received. In the question of organization the show will be found to pitch almost exclusively on this point,—as to who shall be the director in chief of all the available power present. There may for instance be a Naval engine; a Military engine; a Police engine; an Insurance engine, and some Volunteer brigade engines, present. All who have witnessed a large conflagration are willing to admit that to render individual efforts successful there must be some one directing head, whom all must obey. Now Volunteers are objects to be taken charge of by Captain this or Colonel that, by the Superintendent of Police, or a civil official, acting as amateur commandant. We don't say whether the feeling is justifiable or not, but it exists. In large cities at home, where the superintendent of a fire brigade occupies a clearly defined post, such a difficulty does not occur. Most people would look to the Superintendent of Police or his deputy as the most fitted for the post, from his already possessing an organized force under his control, but, (we speak advisedly) it is highly necessary that this point be clearly laid down beforehand, if the volunteer brigade is to be utilized to its utmost extent.

A by no means unimportant consideration is that of uniform. We can hardly suggest anything better than the dress adopted by our Shanghai friends. Each coolie wears a coarse red shirt with a large number of white jeans on to the breast and back, the gentlemen volunteers wearing a similar garment with a smaller number on the left breast. Some distinguishing mark is absolutely necessary, and this is cheap and serviceable.

Amongst the arrangements which should be discussed on the formation of a society such as that proposed, we may indicate the following as the most important.

1.—The division of the members into brigades, with clearly defined duties for certain members.

2.—The selection of suitable places for rendezvous on an alarm of fire being given.

3.—The establishment of a permanent system of tubs and buckets, always kept filled with water, at certain well known localities.

4.—Definite arrangements respecting the supply of water. The engines should be supplied with duplicate keys for the hydrants, copper nozzles, &c., with a trained man attached to each capable upon occasion of putting the engines in connection with plentiful supply of water.

5.—The arrangement of a system of signals at the Peak by red or other lights, so that upon a fire being perceived by the lookout man, a signal might immediately be made of its locality and extent.

6.—The establishment of a Hook and Ladder Company auxiliary to each brigade, and arrangements for a due supply of hawsers and other matters necessary to pull down or scale houses.

7.—The establishment of a proper system of fire escapes.

Before leaving this subject, we may be permitted to point out the necessity of an ordinance against the improper storage of oil, gunpowder, matches, and crackers. At the late fire large quantities of highly inflammable matter were stowed upon the tops of the houses, and the flames being fed from above, all efforts to arrest their progress were unsuccessful.

We have thus indicated some of the considerations which occur to us upon a general consideration of the subject. Discussion and arrangement are doubtless necessary on many other points. We trust that the efforts of the public-spirited gentlemen who are endeavouring to organize a brigade will be well supported by every section of the community.

#### CHINESE BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The following important notifications respecting Chinese British subjects have been forwarded for publication by H. B. M. Consul at Canton and H. B. M. Consul at Amoy:



BRITISH CONSULATE,  
CANTON, December 19, 1866.

Notification No. 28.

UNDER instructions from Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, &c., &c., the undersigned circulated for the information of those concerned, a Public Notification issued by His Excellency, in English and Chinese, designed to warn all of Chinese descent who are bona fide British subjects that they have treaty rights and privileges in the Colony, and, if found domiciled contrary to its provisions, they are liable to be brought to the nearest port by the Chinese authorities as British subjects to be dealt with in accordance with the rules and regulations in such cases made and provided.

D. B. ROBERTSON, Consul.

#### NOTIFICATION.

WHEREAS it has been brought to my knowledge that British subjects of Chinese descent having all the appearance of Chinese and speaking like natives, establish themselves in the interior of the country, and permanently take up their residence,

acquiring all the privileges of Chinese subjects in violation of Treaty provisions governing the status and acts of British subjects in the Chinese dominions, it is hereby publicly notified, that anyone so offending is liable to be taken by the Chinese authorities to the nearest Consular Port to be handed over to the British Consul for punishment, in the same way as any other class of British subjects would be punished for a similar violation of Treaty.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,  
H. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade in China.

Peking, November 26th, 1866.

丙

大英欽差特簡駐劄中華使宜行事大臣總理本國通商事務功賜佩帶二等寶星阿國民人得受利益保獲該民等亦一體同沾此等撓越情形與條約所定英民全歸英國所屬地方相傳至今該民人等即屬英國管轄其衣服言語容貌仍與中國無異此等民人時有進入內地坐落常居或冒充華民即由中國地方官署發送至就為應詔

年十一月二十日

月二十一日

日

against the Chinese Government to its manifest peril, and the disturbance of peace and good order in the realm. They are quite undistinguishable by the Native authorities from all other Chinese the subjects of the Emperor, and only discover themselves when, charged with some offence, they are arrested and held amenable to Chinese laws; and then only they claim exemption as British subjects.

Such a position as this cannot be recognized on any principle of justice or sound policy. Treaties have carefully defined the respective rights of British and Chinese subjects, and it has been justly urged that neither side can claim to exercise the rights reserved to both. Consequently a Chinese claiming to be a British subject in Chinese territory must be bound by the British side of the Treaty, and can no more go into the interior without a passport, or reside and hold land there than a British subject, for if so, he has a beneficial interest not enjoyed by British subjects, and larger and superior advantages than was contemplated for the latter under the Treaty. Neither party in a word can claim to exercise the rights and enjoy the privileges of both.

The only equitable mode of meeting this exceptional state of things would seem to be in the case of persons of Chinese race who are bona fide British subjects, to give them efficient and full protection at the open Ports, when they can establish their right to register as British subjects to the Consul's satisfaction, and to place some limitation on its extension beyond the limits, because no passport for residence in the interior can be consistently granted. A passport for travelling in the interior to this class is constantly liable to abuse by a more or less constant domicile on the interior.

To meet this state of things and as far as possible provide a remedy, I have issued a public notification, printed copy, which will be forwarded to you in English and Chinese to which you will give all publicity. It is designed to warn all of Chinese descent who are bona fide British subjects, that they have by treaty no right of residence in the interior of China, and if found so domiciled contrary to its provisions, they are liable to be brought to the nearest port by the Chinese authorities as British subjects, to be dealt with in accordance with the rules and regulations in such cases made and provided.

With a view to check the abuse it would further seem desirable to limit the operation of the passport, in the case of British subjects so situated to the time required by the party for the purposes of his business in the interior.

Your obedient servant,

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.  
To H. M.'s Consuls &c., &c., &c., in China.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.  
The following notice, relating to regulations under the new Ordinances, are from the Gazette of Saturday, Dec. 22.

EXEMPTION FROM FEES.

It is hereby notified that, under the powers given by Ordinance No. 6 of 1866, His Excellency the Governor in Council has resolved that in such cases as the Harbor Master may consider it expedient, by and with permission of the Governor, to dispense with the whole or any part of the Fees for Anchorage Passes, and Clearances otherwise payable by Licensed Junks, he shall have power to remit such Fees, either wholly or in part; and also to annex to any License a Special Permit granting such exemptions and privileges as the Governor may from time to time deem expedient. By Order, W. T. MERCEY, Colonial Secretary. Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 21st December, 1866.

PEKING, November 26th, 1866.

The following circular letter from H. M. Minister at Peking is published for general information.

R. SWINHOE,  
Consul.

[The above notification has also been forwarded by H. M. Consul at Amoy, but we deem it needless to repeat it in the same column.]

PEKING, November 26th, 1866.

SIR,—With reference to my Circular No. 9 of the 16th of June, doubts have arisen first as to the protection to be afforded to persons of Chinese race naturalized in British Colonies when they return to Chinese territory, and secondly to those who have become British subjects by the transfer of the Island of Hongkong and its adjacent dependency of Cowloon, or British born subjects natives of the Straits settlements.

In regard to the first of these classes the Earl of Clarendon in a despatch of the 11th December 1865, on the subject of extradition, observed that "children born in Hongkong of Chinese parents subjects of the Emperor though regarded generally as British subjects by reason of their place of birth, could not be held to be British subjects against the Chinese Government so as to secure them in China the privileges of British subjects."

On the question of protection therefore as regards all (naturalized) British subjects, whether born in Hongkong or the Straits settlements, of Chinese parents subjects of the Emperor of China, the decision of Her Majesty's Government leaves no room for doubt.

But any persons, whatever their origin,

whose permanent domicile at the time of the conclusion of the Treaties whereby Hongkong and subsequently Cowloon were ceded to the Queen, was fixed in either locality, became in fact British subjects by the transfer of territory to the Crown, as likewise any children born to them before or after the cession of the Island of Cowloon and are entitled to our protection in China elsewhere.

There can question arise with respect to naturalized British subjects as the 10th and 11th Vict. Cap. 83 enacts that the 8th and 9th Vict. Cap. 66 does not and shall not extend to the Colonies, and the same act confides the power of Colonial Legislatures to grant of naturalization to endure only within their respective jurisdictions, and therefore the privileges conferred by Colonial naturalization do not extend beyond the limits of the Colony. Hence a Chinese naturalized in Hongkong or the Straits becomes a subject of China the moment he steps beyond the boundary line.

But a difficulty exists in reference to those who, Chinese by race, have become bona fide British subjects by cession of territory or birthright. Chinese in every other sense, in race, language and dress, it is impossible to deny that this outward identity when they enter the Chinese dominions is a fruitful source of misapprehension and deception. When they return to China which they always regard as their country, they are accustomed to settle or carry on business in the interior where they are under no supervision of a British authority, and, theoretically exempt from any Chinese jurisdiction owing to the extraterritoriality conceded by Treaty to British subjects. Their position is perfectly anomalous. They live with their families who have never left the country, enjoy all the rights and privileges of Chinese subjects, buy land and houses, take part in the local administrations of their districts, and sometimes conspire with secret societies.

Under Section XVI. of the said Ordinance, Masters of Unlicensed Vessels desirous of discharging or taking in Cargo at the Wharfs or of lying at any other Anchorage for the purpose of undergoing repairs, &c., must apply to the Harbor Master for a "Special Permit" to do so, such permit will remain in force for the time specified thereon. At the expiration of said time the Permit must be renewed, or the Junk must return to the regular Anchorage.

Under Section XV. the Master of every vessel will

hard's objection, that there was no proof at all that the prisoner forged the paper himself; he thought was met by the fact that the letter was dated on the very day that Julian asked him the last time for money, when immediately afterwards he went out, and after a certain absence returned with it and handed it to the former person. His Honor afterwards drew attention to the charge and absurd nature of the attempted cheat, and the Jury eventually returned a verdict of not guilty of forgery, but were unanimous in their opinion that he was guilty of felonious uttering. His Honor reserved passing sentence.

## COUNTERFEITING AND UTTERING.

Lai-tong-hie, Chow-a-yeng, Lai-kun, Lai-a-ching, Lai-a-kun, and Lai-a-kun, next appeared in dock charged with counterfeiting and selling bad coin, and also with aiding and abetting in selling counterfeit coin, on the 12th day of November 1866 in Victoria. The prisoners who were untried, having collectively pleaded not guilty to the charge, the Attorney General after stating an outline of the facts of the case called,

Edward Brown who being sworn deposed that he was police constable; he went to a house No. 5, in the Tung man lane, on the 12th November, with Inspector O'Toole, constable Foreman, and two Chinese. Witness entered the shop by virtue of a warrant, and on going in a man made his escape down a drain at the back of the house. Witness saw six men in the shop, the prisoners who were arrested there, and taken charge of by Foreman. The second prisoner was working at an anvil. All the other prisoners appeared to be engaged. One was sitting at a desk with writing materials thereon. The man working at the anvil, dropped some metal on the ground. Witness seized the money in Court and all the other articles in the shop. Witness had been previously the same day in the morning about half past ten, to the outside of the shop. Witness gave certain directions to his boy Lee-a-choy, and saw him enter the shop and come out it, when he handed a packet of dollars containing six apparently good mexicans. The dollars in question were examined at the Police Court by the Government Shroff in the presence of witness. The packet of dollars was bought for \$1. The packet of dollars was then tied up marked and handed to the Inspector of Police.

In answer to the second prisoner:—Witness saw him hammering at some kind of metal.

Lee-a-choy was then placed in the box. Being deposed he deposed that he was servant to constable No. 22. Witness knows the Quong-on-shop in Tung man Lane and remembers going there in November. Lum-chee-cheong and the last witness followed him behind. Witness proceeded there in consequence of what was told him by Lum-chee-cheong. On entering the shop, the master of his escape afterwards. Witness asked the master for some copper dollars, and gave him a Hongkong dollar, when he returned six bad dollars they were similar to those in the Court. Lum-chee-cheong received them from witness just outside the shop. Lum-chee-cheong handed them to the first witness. They were done up in paper. Lum-chee-cheong was close to witness. This all took place immediately after leaving the shop. Witness was present when the prisoners were arrested they were sitting down, one at the counter.

By the Judge:—Witness has never seen the prisoners before, but has known the box for three months, but never entered it.

In answer to the court, witness said the sign of the shop was that of the Quong-hoong shop, and that shroffs were taught their profession, by the proprietor.

The shroff of the Police court was then placed in the box and deposed that the six dollars in court were bad and worth ten cents each, these were the same dollars as put in evidence by constable Brown and as being received by him from Lum-chee-cheong. Witness examined six dollars at the Magistracy. They were of a similar description to those now in court, and they were produced on that occasion by constable Brown. Witness was shown many other dollars; a packet of six was amongst them. The bad dollars in court are intended to represent Mexicans.

By the Judge:—Witness knows the Quong-won shop in Tung man Lane, and has seen a public advertisement about the street stating it was a shroffing establishment, but he did not know the master; it was a teaching shop. It is not the business of such a shop to sell bad dollars, and he knew that the teacher of shroffs did not sell copper dollars.

Prisoner asking no questions,

Inspector O'Pools was placed in the box, and being sworn deposed that he was present in the shop in Tung man Lane when the prisoners were arrested. Witness noticed one of the men with a hammer in his hand; he was sitting behind an anvil. The bags of dollars in Court were found in a locker, and some behind the counter in the shop, at the back. The small baskets now in court contained bad dollars, others were found in an enclosed partition at the back premises. There was a sliding door enclosing an aperture covering the entrance.

By the Judge:—Witness saw no one else in the shop besides the prisoner. The whole of the dollars, as far as witness is aware, represent the whole of the dollars found in the house. Nothing was said to witness by the prisoners about Singapore, neither did he see any letters belonging to the prisoners. The Inspector who searched the prisoners would be able to give evidence on the subject, but he was not in attendance.

The Judge here expressed the desire of the Court that everything found on prisoners by the Police should be forwarded to the Supreme Court at their trial, as it was of great importance in furthering the ends of justice.

Lum-a-shing, the shroff at the Police Court, being recalled stated that at the time he examined the dollars at the Magistracy there were more in number than now produced, which consists of about one-half. The large quantity of half dollars and rupees are all bad. When witness examined the larger quantity they were all equally bad with those now in Court.

John Pitt-bett, foreman of the Coining Department to the Royal Mint, was next sworn, and deposed that some of the articles in Court might be used for making bad coin, the crucibles and base metal might be used for casting, also the solder, but it would be necessary to have moulds. There were some ingot moulds which could be used for running off broken silver, a small quantity of which the witness also noticed. There was also a dummy to insert inside a silver shell of the dollar. With the articles in Court aided with moulds bad coins could be manufactured.

The proclamation was then read legalising the Mexican dollar as the Queen's current coin for the Colony.

This concluded the evidence in the indictment against the prisoners, and as a petition had been forwarded to the bench with the stamp of a great number of Chinese houses, on behalf of the prisoners, representing them all as indubious emigrants to Singapore. His Honor directed some of them to be called.

The Attorney General then stated that taking into consideration the aspect the case had assumed, he declined to press the charge any further against the prisoners, when the jury, by direction of the Judge, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were ordered to be discharged from custody. The jury added to their verdict the remark that they were of opinion that an illegal business was carried on at the house where the prisoners were found. His Honor then directed the interpreter of the court to inform the Chinese present, that on no pretence whatever were they allowed to have bad dollars in their possession.

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21st December, 1866.

His Honor the judge again took his seat on the bench at ten o'clock when the following jurymen were sworn viz.:—Messrs. T. Callis, A. S. Cohen, L. J. Jesus, W. H. Nottley, W. B. Spratt, J. R. Anton, and H. Johnson.

## MANSLAUGHTER.

Wong-a-yuen, a coolie boy, was first placed in the dock on the charge of manslaughter, to which the prisoner pleaded not guilty. The Attorney General then informed the jury that the fatal act they were to decide upon, was committed by the prisoner, as they could see quite a boy, and the deceased was another youth, both being coolies, of about the same age. The fatal blow was struck after a quarrel between the two boys at a hydrant in Tank Street Taipanshan, where they had repaired with their buckets to obtain water; having thus briefly stated the facts of the case, the Attorney General called—Tsin-a-pan, who being deposed, stated that he lived in Wing-hou-lane; he remembered the morning of the 26th November, he saw the prisoner at the bar on that day fighting with another boy, whom witness believes is dead, there were several other people there also. The two boys were fighting with bamboo near the tank where they had gone with their buckets to carry away water. The prisoner struck the deceased a blow on the head which caused the blood to cover his face, when the latter ran away having thrown down his bamboo; when the deceased having stopped, and the prisoner paying no attention to the request of the bystanders to cease fighting, followed him and struck the deceased another blow on the head with the bamboo, the deceased then fell in the gutter, but got up again and ran into a tin smith's shop. By the prisoner—Witness does not know how the fight began. Cheong-a-lok being next called, declared that he was master of the E-yung tin smith's shop at the cross roads in the Queen's Road. Witness knows Chin-a-ying, he was employed by him as cook; on the 26th of November, in the morning, the boy went out to fetch water, with two buckets and bamboo; when he returned, witness was in the shop, the boy was covered with blood, and he appeared to be half stupid, and directly afterwards he fell down on the floor of the shop; he was conveyed to the hospital, where he died. Prisoner asking no questions of this witness, Andrew Cochrane, Superintendent of the Civil Hospital, was next called, who deposed that he recollects the deceased boy being brought into the Gaol on the morning of the 26th of November last; he was dead when he was brought in. Witness on examining the body found that death had ensued from a fracture on the front part of the skull, under which there was a large clot of congealed blood; this circumstance fully accounted for the death of the deceased. This concluded the case against the prisoner.

Prisoner in his defence stated that the deceased came to the hydrant early in the morning to get water whilst the prisoner had his bucket under the spout. The deceased threw his bucket away, and in consequence of this behaviour they had a quarrel which resulted in a challenge, on the part of the deceased, to fight the prisoner, and when he met again a short time afterwards, the deceased commenced the fight, assisted by another boy, and in the scuffle he fell to the ground and injured himself. This being the substance of his statement, a prisoner called Cheong-a-lok, who on being deposed declared that he was a carpenter, and on the morning of the 26th of last month he was waiting for water at the hydrant in Taik Lue; at that time, the prisoner and deceased were also there, it was the prisoner's turn to go and draw the water first. The deceased boy pushed away the deceased; the deceased boy threw his bucket under the spout. The deceased then arose between them, the deceased boy commencing by pushing the prisoner; this led to a fight, when another boy came to the assistance of deceased, and attacked the prisoner in concert with the deceased; the prisoner being overmatched by the two setting on him ran away, and the deceased pursued fell down and struck himself. The deceased after this came back to the tank and carried both the buckets back to the shop. By the Attorney General—witness belongs to the same city and is a friend of his. Witness did not join in the fight, there were plenty of coolies who witnessed the fight. The prisoner calling no further witness, His Honor addressing the jury said the case before them was short but of some importance, and from the evidence it was for them to judge which of the two contestants commenced the affray; if they believed the statement of the prisoner and his witness then of course the prisoner was justified in defending himself from his assailants. His Honor thought the evidence of the prisoner's witness was rather improbable. The jury thereupon after a very short consultation returned a verdict of not guilty. The judge in ordering the prisoner to be discharged, told him that he had had a very narrow escape from imprisonment, but he must remember that himself and others, who are in the habit of carrying bamboo, must take care what use they make of them, and the court hoped that the result he had run would make him more careful in future.

## (Second Day.)

The examination was continued this day and commenced by testing the Chinese Scholars in reading and parsing English rendering it into Chinese and vice versa. Mr Steward, Inspector of schools, and H. H. Judge Ball conducted this portion of the examination. The knowledge of spelling and grammar was creditable, but the accent of the boys very bad—so much so that the sense of what they were reading was unintelligible without a book. One of the boys had been learning for three and a half years, but neither he nor any others of the class could give an answer in idiomatic and

in company with two other men suddenly rushed from a joss house near the village of Toong-lo-wan, on the road to Sowkewan, and stopped a wayfarer whom they stripped of all his clothes and decamped. Their victim meeting with a policeman shortly afterwards, returned and found the three men near the same spot; they were chased and the prisoner was captured, his companions escaping. Cho-a-yeng, the man in question, being called declared that he was employed in a druggist shop, the Wo-kee at Sowkewan. Witness remembers the evening of the 26th November, he was proceeding to Toong-lo-wan from East Point, when suddenly from a joss house three men rushed out on him, whom prisoner was one, seized his cue, and said we have waited for you some time. The three were each armed with swords in their hands. Witness was stripped of all his clothing and left in a state of complete nudity. Witness went towards home, and met on his way a policeman, to whom he related what had been done to him. Witness saw the prisoner hide himself under a boat on the beach and directed the constable to him, where the prisoner was arrested. There was also another man in the boat, he is not here, but he gave evidence before the Magistrate. Witness is quite sure the prisoner is one of the three men who robbed him. Prisoner asking no questions, the deposition of the man alluded to as being also in the boat, at the time the prisoner was taken, having been read it proved that the prisoner rushed in the night time into his boat, and directly afterwards the constable came and took the prisoner at the bar away, the prisoner being a perfect stranger to the deponent. The witness said in answer to the bench that the time that elapsed between the robbery and the arrest was very short. Prisoner in his defence said that he was journeying along the road in the neighbourhood of Sowkewan in the evening of the day in question, and hearing of a robbery, he became alarmed for his own person and had himself in the boat as described. His Honor in reading over the evidence against the prisoner remarked that if the jury believed the witness just heard in the box, and the corroborative deposition read in Court, and from the time that elapsed between the robbery and the arrest of the prisoner, there was not much doubt about his identity. His Honor left the case in their hands, when the jury directly returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

Mr Douglas said that the prisoner was very well known indeed to the Gaol authorities, and also the police, he having on two former occasions been an inmate in that establishment, and that he bore a very bad reputation, and several ladies and gentlemen were present, amongst them Judge Ball, Dr Dick, M. I. H. etc. &c.

The witness class played the national anthem on the Governor's arrival, and afterwards various other pieces under the direction of Mr Wagner. They were very creditably performed, the Clarinet and Flute being especially well played. A little tiny fellow in the corner played the Concertina, and Judge Ball who presided at the examination of the boys, expressed their great satisfaction with the progress, evincing the progress was closed with two dialogues acted by Vincent Vales with Matthias Fuster, and George Mould with Henry Wagner. On the whole the examination of the European scholars was highly satisfactory.

(Third day.)

The proceedings in connection with the examination of the Scholars of this school concluded this day. His Excellency Sir Richard MacDonnell having kindly consented to present the prizes to the successful candidates. The Governor arrived about 11.30, and several ladies and gentlemen were present, amongst them Judge Ball, Dr Dick, M. I. H. etc. &c.

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and his studies in his own language completed. It is only in boyhood that we can learn to think as well as to speak in a foreign tongue. During the course of the past year I have noted with much satisfaction the zeal and earnestness with which the teachers have performed their duties, and I have been on the whole satisfied with the conduct of the boys, who, with a few exceptions, have been most attentive to their studies. There has been one great obstacle to our success, which I cannot allow to pass without mention, and it is I believe a fault which is very prevalent throughout the East. Parents of children are so volatile, so fond of change, so uncertain of purpose. Parents require to have their boys children of tender years, thoroughly educated in one or two years. So soon as a boy can stammer a few English words, he wants to leave school, and get into some merchant's office. There are now many reasons that the foreign community should have so long consented with such few exceptions, to put themselves and their business in the hands of natives so completely as they now do. They literally were a yoke of ignorance, and that yoke was voluntarily continued.

Moreover, he could not learn that the foreign public had taken any adequate steps to improve matters in this respect. To the Roman Catholic Missionaries chiefly do we owe any earnest efforts to provide an adequate body of future interpreters of European parentage. In this matter they had decidedly taken the lead in China. When he first arrived he learned that European children were not received at the central school. He took immediate steps to abrogate such a rule, but was of course aware that it was unlikely that many if any eligible candidates would present themselves, but he had resolved that at least those who sought admission should not find themselves excluded by the application of a narrow principle unsuited to a government whose scope should extend to all. He therefore called with very sincere pleasure the establishment of such a school as that of Father Raimondi, Chinese class, which was at least a laudable effort to supply partially one of the greatest educational wants in Hongkong. His Excellency concluded by stating that he might make many more remarks, in fact that all his eloquence was yet to come, and that what he had not said was a great deal more impressive and to the point than what he had said. But the boys were doubtless anxious to get their medals and prize books and he should therefore conclude his observations lest they might suppose he was assuming the solemnity which he had already repudiated.

The prizes were then distributed by His Excellency, and we subjoin a list of the successful candidates:

In the Portuguese school, First Class:—

1st prize, Norberto de Souza; 2nd, Filomeno da Luz; 3rd, Eugenio Barvalhas.

Second Class:—1st, Pedro Alves; 2nd, Adelino Aleman.

Spanish school, First Class:—1st prize, José Arce; 2nd, Severino Alberto. Second Class:—1st, Alexandre Rossi; 2nd, Cecilio Almeida.

French school, First Class:—1st prize, Matthias Fuster; 2nd, Vincent Vales; 3rd, Justo Peña.

Music school:—1st prize, John Guttierrez; 2nd, Raphael Vicente Claret.

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intelligent portion of society. Here at least all well think rather of him than they differ. In this he was most ready to help the efforts of his countrymen. His Excellency observed that although the man contained in Father one in particular had been very important. He also respecting the general cause on the part of Europe, and the necessity of children to understand him, as comparatively few were born. The witness replied, "you know why." The witness thought it was quite possible that Captain Gash did not hear the last remark of the prisoner. The prisoner did not deny the charge, and merely stated that he was mad at the time he committed the deed, his wife having exasperated him by her conduct since the regiment came to China.

We find the following in a San Francisco paper, *apropos* of Dr. Macgowan's departure for the East:—When the last war broke out between the English and French on the one hand, and the Chinese on the other, Dr. Macgowan called attention, in an address delivered at the Aberdeen meeting of the British Association, in 1859, presided over by Prince Albert, to the importance of the allies embracing the occasion to negotiate for the privilege of telegraphic communication between the consular ports, as a measure that might serve to compensate the Chinese for concessions of a damaging character that were to be exacted. That opportunity was not embraced, the Chinese government being suspicious that the telegraph might be employed by foreigners in a way prejudicial to the interests of the empire. It now remains to be seen whether he can, with the aid of the British, French, Russian and American ministers, induce the government of Pekin, to allow him to construct the chief feeder of the Russia-American line. That the concession will ultimately be obtained is certain, and it is probable that before long Eastern Asia will be in possession of the civilizer, electricity.

RAMA JAMMY, the soldier belonging to the Ceylon rifle regiment, who stands charged with the murder of his wife, was again placed before the Police bench on Friday. Captain Thomas Gash, having been sworn, stated that he was Captain of the prisoner's company. Witness was at the guard room on the night of the 15th December last, at the moment the prisoner was being handed over to the civil authorities. Witness heard the prisoner mutter something as he went through the gate with the policeman, but he did not catch what he actually said. Witness had told the prisoner that he did not wish to hear anything he had to say, and he did not know personally anything about the murder. The prisoner was marched away between nine and ten at night. The Magistrate having read over the deposition of the Colour sergeant of his company, asked the prisoner if he had anything to say. The prisoner merely made an appeal to his Captain as to his character in the regiment, and the behaviour of his wife since her arrival in China. His Worship then committed the prisoner for trial at the next criminal sessions of the Supreme Court, on the charge of the wilful murder.

The Government of Netherlands Indies would appear to be anxious for the establishment of a line of steam communication between Java and Australia. Mr Van Delden, President of the Batavia Chamber of Commerce, has visited Sydney and Melbourne for this purpose. He proposes that the P. & O. steamers, on their passage to and from Galle to King George's Sound, should touch at the Coops, or Keeling Islands, a small group about 80 miles to the eastward of the track, and about 1,300 miles from Galle. From the Coops a Dutch steamer would convey the mails to Batavia or a subsidy of £10,000 a year, of which the Dutch Government would contribute £2,500. The advantages would be a saving of fourteen days in the course of post between Australia and Java, and eventually with Singapore, Manila and China.

FROM THE papers by the Foreign Office, it appears that Dr Livingstone was on the 16th May last, at a place called Ngomano on the Rovuma River. He describes the country through which he passed as being so thickly covered with jungle, that it became necessary to cut a way for the camels and buffaloes. The country was rarely seen, but when by chance a glimpse was gained, it appeared covered with dark green masses of foliage. After traversing 100 miles of this forest land and crossing "wadys" in which the traveler is lost in gigantic grasses, he came in contact with the people, whom he describes as being divided into little communities, each of which is nearly independent of every other. They clear a considerable space for cultivation, and collect gum, copal, and resinous seed for Arab traders.

We bear that there is at this moment lying in the harbor a junk with 5,000-kgs of gunpowder on board, a quantity sufficient if it were to explode to destroy half the shipping, and shake down half the town. The powder was discharged into the junk from a vessel which put in here disabled. Is there no regulation to prevent such reckless proceedings? When we think of the extraordinary care about gunpowder always taken on board a man-of-war, it seems very absurd that a China boat, where the crew no doubt cook their food and smoke all day amongst the barrels, should be allowed to contain this immense quantity of powder and remain in the neighbourhood of other vessels.—*Press*.

"IL PENSERO" and "L'ALLEGRO,"—being an illustration of the noble art of "knocking one's self down."

*Il Pensero.*

"How the next year is to be weathered unless the Government can procure us the remission of the military tax, it is difficult to see, though it is not difficult to see that unless this is done more taxes will have to be imposed, the already weakened trade of the place will be discouraged and depressed still more."—1st article *Daily Press* this day, Dec. 20, 1866.

*L'Allegro.*

"The strong vitality of Hongkong has enabled it pass through the long, dull, trying time without showing in its outward bearing any serious symptoms of ill-health, and its resources are equal to the task of waiting for a long time yet, till the trade of China may revive. That revival must come sooner or later."—2nd article *Daily Press* this day, Dec. 20, 1866.

#### THE YANGTZE LIGHT HOUSE.

We regret to learn that, though the Amherst Rocks are admitted to offer the most eligible position for the proposed new light house, it has been found necessary to give up the idea of erecting one there. The great expense of building to secure foundation on this site, and the length of time—estimated at three years—that would be occupied in the undertaking, are held to be fatal objections. The second favourite scheme, therefore, has been fallen back on, and the North Saddle appears destined, after all, to bear the proposed new structure. Some funds will then, it is estimated, be still available, for the disposal of which two plans have been suggested—on which the opinions of nautical men in the habit of frequenting this port are again invited. One is, the improvement of the present Kintoo Beacon to be a light of the first class, and the removal of the Light-ship to the point of intersection of lines drawn from the Beacon to the North Saddle, and from the Amherst Rock to Gutzlaff. The other, the mooring a second Light-ship between the Ariaide and Amherst Rocks, leaving the present one where it is, and the Beacon as it is. It has been objected, however, that the removal of the existing Light-ship so far eastward, as the point named, would leave the North bank unprotected, so the extreme point of its present moorings, would probably be a safer position. A reference to the chart will show that the object of this removal is to place the light in the direct line of vessels entering the Yangtze from the Saddles, and at a point between the Amherst and Ariaide Rocks and Gutzlaff, nearly equidistant from either, and affording an equally good mark to vessels approaching either from the North or South. The vessels coming from the North, the placing a second Light-ship near the Ariaide Rock would no doubt be most advantageous; but the interests of the Ningpo steamers would be entirely overlooked; whereas the proposed removal of the present Lightship to the eastward would be a gain to both. Greater difference of opinion will probably be found as to the preponderance of advantage between these two schemes, than has been expressed in reference to the light-house. The Amherst rocks seem to have been almost unanimously designated as the most favourable position for this structure, and it is to be regretted that the funds available do not admit of its erection there. However, as, obviously, no greater expense can be incurred than there are funds to meet, we must rest satisfied with what can be obtained for the £10,000 available. The probable difficulty of inducing any one to remain imprisoned on the Amherst Rock during the hot weather, was also taken into consideration, and held to form an important element in the question. A light-house there would be almost as much isolated as the Eddystone, and in common humanity, no one could be expected to remain there alone. The Eddystone, since the death of one of the occupants placed the survivor on the horns of so horrible a dilemma, has been tenanted by three men. But this principle, applied to a light-house in China, involves an expenditure equal to that on a light-ship. On the north Saddle, a keeper will at least have a small tract of dry ground on which to escape from the monotony of his den, and will have other human beings as companions, though not, probably, of the most intelligent or refined class.—*Daily News* Dec. 7th.

#### NEWSPAPERS IN JAVA.

(From *Trübner's Record*.) Little has hitherto been known respecting the press of Java, and we are therefore happy to be enabled to lay before our readers the following sketch. Though Holland can boast of one of the oldest papers published in Europe, viz., the *Hartelische Courant*, which dates back as far as the 8th January, 1656, the papers published in Java are all of a very recent date, notwithstanding the Dutch having been established in the country as early as 1610.

The publisher of *The Nieuwsbode* was banished last year for an infringement of the Press regulations, consisting in being unable or unwilling to supply the name of the writer of some—in the eyes of the government—highly offending matter, entitled *A Dream*, pretending to give a representation of the position of Java in 1865. In the course of the same year another paper was banished for having published some doggerel rhymes, entitled *a Curse Song, or the Last Days of the Dutch in Java*. We are happy to be enabled to add that banishment for such offences, though happening twice in 1865, is generally of rare occurrence.

Several attempts have been made from time to time to establish humorous papers, but they have always been so short-lived that never more than a few numbers have appeared.

According to an official list the total number of newspapers ever published in Java would appear to be 21, of which, on the 1st July, 1866, there were still 16 in existence, i.e., six published at Batavia, three at Samarang, three at Sourabaya, two at Pascoeroan, one at Padang, and one at Macassar. Most of these papers are either weekly or half-weekly, and some appear three times a week. Excepting those publications the names of which sufficiently indicate their contents, the papers of Java have no political pretensions; they are principally advertising sheets, some of them containing nothing but advertisements, while others publish an occasional leader on local, cultural, commercial, or municipal matters, extracts from the home papers, translations from papers published in the Straits, India and China, and the usual shipping and commercial news. To fill up, some devote a portion of their space to literature, either original or borrowed, as often the case with European papers.

The three principal papers of Batavia do not average above 1100 to 1200 subscribers in Java and the neighbouring Isles, and publish a mail edition for Holland. Their largest revenue is derived from advertisements, and through the subscription does not amount to more than £2 10s. per annum, they manage to pay their editors (generally lawyers) handsomely—those gentlemen deriving from their editorial labours £1000 and upwards per annum.

The only revenue exacted by the Government from the papers is one shilling stamp duty for every two insertions of each advertisement, to be paid by the advertiser in addition to the cost of the advertisement. As a check on the press no papers are allowed to leave the printing office until a copy has been delivered to the head of the local government, to whom also the stamp duty is to be paid. The first part of this order, though invariably complied with, is

but a mere form, as the circulation is never interferred with, the objectionable matter for which the publisher was banished, referred to above, not having been found out until after circulation. Each copy is more over obliged to contain a notice stating on whose responsibility the paper is published, which is generally signed by the proprietor, editor, or publisher.

Of the peculiarities of the papers published in Java, we will only say that they are always attacking and very often abusing one another, that some of them appear to be above mentioning the number of their volumes, which makes it often difficult to find out their age, and the whole of them persist in reversing the order of those interesting domestic occurrences, Births, Marriages, and Deaths, which they will have Marriages, Births, and Deaths, and which latter property they have in common with the papers published in Holland.

#### JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The following is from the letter of the London *Herald*'s New York correspondent, under date October 3:—

Yesterday, October 2, was the day to which, in June last, Judge Underwood, of the Circuit Court for Virginia, declared the session of that court adjourned, and upon which it was intimated that the Chief Justice would be in readiness to proceed with the trial of Jefferson Davis. The second day of October has gone, and instead of a report of the beginning of the trial of Mr Davis, we have the provoking announcement that "no term of the court will be held at present in Richmond." The conduct of Chief Justice Chase and his subordinates, Underwood, in this matter, is simply indecent. Under our laws, the presiding judge of a court may, for good and sufficient reason, adjourn that court; but the very fact of a journal implies a previous meeting, Justice Chase and Judge Underwood treat the laws with so much contempt, that they do not even go to Richmond to adjourn the court which they had solemnly agreed to open there upon a day fixed by themselves, but they instruct an assistant district attorney to inform the grand and petit juries that no court will be held. The counsel of Mr Davis were at hand fully prepared for the trial; but they were informed that they would do well to go home again, as the court would not be opened, and this information was vouchsafed by a subordinate officer of the court, not by the judge. The excuse given by the Chief Justice Chase for this extraordinary paltering is that the legal proceeding of last June was, owing to the legislation of the present Congress a nullity. The Chief Justice has another excuse—that no trial can be held in Virginia until that state is declared by Congress a state in the Union, and no longer rebellious. Holding to this opinion, he yet permitted the Circuit Court to convene in June last. With regard to the other apology—the new one—an explanation of Justice Chase's position seems necessary. In February, 1864, Congress removed the Circuit Court from Richmond to Norfolk. On the 28th April last a bill was introduced in Congress respecting the court to Richmond. On the first Monday in May, Underwood opened his court in Norfolk, and on the 5th of May he adjourned it to meet in Richmond in June. This action on his part was the result of a blunder of which only an Underwood could be guilty. He became aware of the fact that a bill changing the place of session of the court was before Congress, and he fell into the delusion that the bill had passed and had become a law. Under this new "law," therefore, he adjourned the court to meet in Richmond in June. This action on his part was the result of a blunder of which only an Underwood could be guilty. He became aware of the fact that a bill changing the place of session of the court was before Congress, and he fell into the delusion that the bill had passed and had become a law. Under this new "law," therefore, he adjourned the court to meet in Richmond in June. This action on his part was the result of a blunder of which only an Underwood could be guilty. He became aware of the fact that a bill changing the place of session of the court was before Congress, and he fell into the delusion that the bill had passed and had become a law. Under this new "law," therefore, he adjourned the court to meet in Richmond in June. This action on his part was the result of a blunder of which only an Underwood could be guilty. 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## Shipping Intelligence.

## ARRIVALS.

Date	VESSEL AT	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	FROM	DEPARTURE	CARGO	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS
Dec 2	H. Kong	B. bk.	88	Moir	Nagasaki	Dec 13	General	Bourju, Hubener & Co
29	The Ocean	S. w. b.	200	Neander	Chedao	Dec 13	"	Siemssen and Co
1	Amy	S. b.	441	Rufald	"	Dec 13	"	Jardine, Matheson & Co
21	China	S. b.	729	Hansen	"	Dec 13	"	Chinco
21	Izay	S. b.	400	Macfarlane	Swatow	Dec 19	ballast	Borneo Company
21	Emerald	B. bk.	400	Wright	Chefoo	Dec 22	General	General
22	Conqueror	S. b.	570	Wright	Ningpo	Dec 24	General	General
22	Dwina	S. b.	450	Wright	Port	Dec 24	ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
22	Son Lee	S. b.	273	Almanar	"	Dec 21	"	Arnold, Kierberg & Co
22	Widow	P. bk.	402	Grell	"	Dec 21	"	Schiessens and Co
23	Batavia	S. w. b.	469	Walsh	"	Dec 22	"	Schellhass and Co
23	Maria	P. br.	340	Lauritz	"	Dec 20	"	Wm. Pustau and Co
23	Elice	S. b.	355	Leesle	London	June 26	9 Coals	Order
23	Bessie Stanton	B. bk.	507	Leslie	London	Dec 20	"	W. W. Ward and Co
23	Sea Belle	B. bk.	507	Leslie	London	Dec 20	"	W. W. Ward and Co
24	Eliz.	P. br.	730	Davies	London	Dec 23	General	W. W. Ward and Co
24	Grey	P. br.	730	Kior	Swatow	Dec 23	ballast	Siemssen and Co
24	Libe	S. a.	303	Swatow	Hangkong	Dec 24	Rice	Russell and Co
25	Antonette	P. br.	460	Swatow	Havre	July 19	Wine	E. Schellhass and Co
25	Ellena	B. bk.	361	Lamerts	Singapore	Nov. 19	General	Adam Scott and Co
26	Gleam	B. bk.	322	Gudie	Saigon	Nov. 19	Rice	Adam Scott and Co
26	Malabar	S. b.	322	Gudie	London	Dec 18	General	Adam Scott and Co
26	Sarah Scott	S. b.	322	Gudie	London	Dec 22	ballast	Adam Scott and Co
26	Gazelle	S. b.	221	Atkins	Newcastle	Nov. 5	Coals	Dent and Co
27	China	S. b.	500	Cairns	Fochau	Dec 23	General	Siemssen and Co
27	Zora	S. b.	701	Muller	Shanghae	Dec 19	General	J. J. dos Remedios
28	Lalla Rock	B. s.	1277	Morrison	Shanghae	Dec 23	General	J. J. dos Remedios
28	Alphée	P. br.	1139	L'escaille	Calcutta	Dec 24	Mails	Despatch Imperial
27	Moquette	P. br.	1222	Denis	Shanghae	Nov. 22	"	Despatch Imperial
27	P. Serpentine	B. s.	200	W. G. Felt	London	Dec 19	General	Chinese
27	A. Alexander	B. s.	1200	W. G. Felt	Saigon	Nov. 26	Rice	Chinese
27	Maria Vidal	S. m. b.	730	Visal	Amoy	Dec. 25	ballast	Siemssen and Co

## PASSENGERS.

Per Cadiz.—Messrs Gibb, Major, Crossman, Mr and Mrs Fitzroy, Mrs Cooper and infant, Captains Wilson, Lynch, Irwin and 25 Chinese.  
Per Yesso—Messrs Remond, Giquel and 180 Chinese.  
Per Roma—2 Japanese, 1 European lady, Messrs Veret et Turlion.  
Per Alphée—For Hongkong, Mr. Smith, Messrs Benfield, Temple, Chang, Wan Chin Hing and Peau, For Saigon, Messrs Kai Elmer, Pendle and 12 Sailors. For Batavia, Mr Goldre. For Marseilles, Messrs Mori, Pardon, Waller, Prullen, H. J., Cress and Crombie.

## DEPARTURES.

Date	VESSEL, FROM	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	DESTINATION	CARGO	DESPATCHED BY
Dec.	H. Kong	B. bk.	505	Periam	Bangkok	Sundries	J. S. Walker and Co
21	Sophia Amalia	B. s.	289	Overliffe	Batavia	"	J. S. Walker and Co
21	Eden Redford	B. bk.	300	Evans	Kampot	"	J. S. Walker and Co
22	Arratoon Appear	B. s.	935	Gardiner	Saport	"	J. S. Walker and Co
22	Alpine	S. b.	180	Evans	Portuguese & Co	"	J. S. Walker and Co
22	China	S. m. b.	210	Porter	Singapore	"	J. S. Walker and Co
24	Rudolph	S. m. b.	228	Oberlich	Ningpo	"	E. Schellhass and Co
24	Diamond City	S. b.	262	Lutzeck	Bangkok	"	E. Schellhass and Co
24	Hinde	P. br.	102	Tollesen	Oslo	"	E. Schellhass and Co
25	Betty Peribach	P. br.	180	Ranbold	Yokohama	"	Arnold, Kierberg & Co
25	Coqu du Vilage	S. b.	322	Tranzer	London	"	Arnold, Kierberg & Co
26	Douglas	S. b.	615	Atton	Shanghai	"	D. L. Dent and Co
27	Ganecock	S. m. b.	119	Therburne	Manila	"	Aug. Heard and Co

## Shipping in China Waters.

## FUCHAU.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTENDED DESPATCH
Albert Juras	W. d. t. d.	Mo. s.	267	Russell and Co	—	Australia	
Burmah	Fulton	B. s.	1174	Order	Shanghae		
Charlotte	Fearn	B. bk.	580	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London		
Chandideer	Vowell	B. bk.	580	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London		
China	Nelson	B. bk.	729	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London		
Falk	Leemans	S. m. b.	451	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London		
F. Rock	Leemans	S. m. b.	132	Russell and Co	Calcutta		
George Shottor	Isaacs	S. m. b.	546	Opphant and Co	Uncertain		
Hongkong	George	S. m. b.	460	Dent and Co	New York		
John Lidgett	John	P. br.	770	Chinese Government	London		
La Reine	Nicolas	P. br.	670	Gulman and Co	London		
Q. of the Ocean	Elliston	P. br.	670	Aug. Heard and Co	New York		
Q. of the Ocean	Elliston	P. br.	566	Order	Shanghae		
Siou	Moore	B. s.	472	Order	Shanghae		
Taiwan	Moore	B. s.	472	Order	Shanghae		
Thos. Bell	Gruzelier	B. s.	188	Aug. Heard and Co	Shanghae		
Vindex	Thomas	B. s.	179	Aug. Heard and Co	Shanghae		
Weymouth	Norris	B. s.	830	Aug. Heard and Co	London		
Woonang	Laurie	B. s.	160	June 20	J. Forster and Co	London	
Yeaverling Belle	Pearl	B. s.	193	Aug. Heard and Co	Continent		

## SHANGHAE.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTENDED DESPATCH
Sailing Vessels							
Albera	Levack	B. s.	100	Nov. 6	Gillman and Co	Discharging	
Aurilia	Engestrom	B. s.	427	Nov. 6	Gillman and Co	Discharging	
Andrea	Stolt	B. s.	405	Aug. 31	Prattmann and Co	Discharging	
Aspira	W. d. t. d.	B. s.	292	Nov. 7	Aug. Heard and Co	Discharging	
Aurore	Meurtz	B. s.	555	Sept. 1	Smith, Keuney and Co	Discharging	
Orville	B. s.	301	Oct. 21	Aug. Heard and Co	Discharging		
Reek	Leemans	S. m. b.	132	Nov. 12	Russell and Co	Discharging	
George	Leemans	S. m. b.	460	Dec. 1	Opphant and Co	Discharging	
Hongkong	George	S. m. b.	770	Dec. 1	Chinese Government	Discharging	
John Lidgett	John	P. br.	1139	Dec. 1	Gulman and Co	Discharging	
La Reine	Nicolas	P. br.	670	Dec. 1	Aug. Heard and Co	Discharging	
Q. of the Ocean	Elliston	P. br.	566	Dec. 1	Aug. Heard and Co	Discharging	
Q. of the Ocean	Elliston	P. br.	1063	Dec. 1	Aug. Heard and Co	Discharging	
Siou	White	S. m. b.	419	Nov. 1	Aug. Heard and Co	Discharging	
Weymouth	White	S. m. b.	419	Nov. 1	Aug. Heard and Co	Discharging	
Yeaverling	White	S. m. b.	724	Dec. 1	Aug. Heard and Co	Discharging	
Eliz. Christopher	Calvert	S. m. b.	735	Dec. 1	Aug. Heard and Co	Discharging	
John Stanton Jr.	White	S. m. b.	724	Dec. 1	Aug. Heard and Co	Discharging	
Kathir Clark	Calvert	S. m. b.	156	Dec. 1	Aug. Heard and Co	Discharging	
Kipwae	Calvert	S. m. b.	314	Nov. 20	Prattmann and Co	Discharging	
Le Viere	Calvert</td						